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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/736,163	12/15/2003	John Kolbjoern Roedseth	DN2003204	4406
27280	7590 03/29/2006		EXAMINER	
THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT 823 1144 EAST MARKET STREET			JOHNSTONE, ADRIENNE C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
AKRON, OH 44316-0001		1733		

DATE MAILED: 03/29/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	· ·
		10/736,163	ROEDSETH, JOHN KOLBJOERI	٧
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
		Adrienne C. Johnstone	1733	
D 1 1 - 6 -	The MAILING DATE of this communication ap	ppears on the cover sheet w	th the correspondence address	
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLICATION OF THE MAILING INSTRUMENT OF	DATE OF THIS COMMUNION (1.136(a). In no event, however, may and will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONute, cause the application to become All	CATION. eply be timely filed THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status				
1)⊠ 2a)□ 3)□	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>15</u> . This action is FINAL . 2b) The Since this application is in condition for allowed closed in accordance with the practice under	is action is non-final. rance except for formal matt		
Disposit	ion of Claims			
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the applicatio 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-15 is/are withdra Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	awn from consideration.		
Applicat	ion Papers		·	
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Examir The drawing(s) filed on <u>15 December 2003</u> is Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiration.	/are: a)⊠ accepted or b) e drawing(s) be held in abeyar ection is required if the drawing	ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority u	under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) <u> </u>	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documer 2. Certified copies of the priority documer 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documen application from the International Burea See the attached detailed Office action for a lis	nts have been received. nts have been received in A ority documents have been au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	oplication No received in this National Stage	
2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔯 Inforr	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 r No(s)/Mail Date 121503; 042805.	Paper No(s	ummary (PTO-413))/Mail Date formal Patent Application (PTO-152) 	

U.S. Patent and Trademark Unit PTOL-326 (Rev. 7-05) Application/Control Number: 10/736,163

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

- 1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-10, drawn to a radial ply pneumatic tire including a circumferentially extending ring in a circumferentially extending tread groove, classified in class 152, subclass 196.
 - II. Claims 11-15, drawn to a run-flat tire assembly including the tire and a support ring both mounted on a wheel, the support ring having a radially outer continuous circumferential groove axially coincident with the tread circumferential groove, classified in class 152, subclass 158.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

- 2. Inventions II and I are related as combination and subcombination. Inventions in this relationship are distinct if it can be shown that (1) the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed for patentability, and (2) that the subcombination has utility by itself or in other combinations (MPEP § 806.05(c)). In the instant case, the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed because all of the particulars of the subcombination (radial carcass) are not recited in the combination. The subcombination has separate utility such as a radial ply tire mounted on a wheel without the support ring.
- 3. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

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4. During a telephone conversation with Nancy Krawczyk on November 18, 2005 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-10. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 11-15 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Claim Objections

5. Claim 2 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form.

In claim 2 it is recited that the base of the circumferentially extending groove is radially inward of the reinforcing belts, however in claim 1 it is already required that the circumferentially extending ring in the groove is required to be radially inward of the reinforcing belts which necessitates having the base of the groove radially inward of the renforcing belts.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 7. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

See paragraph 5 above: it is not clear how the circumferentially extending ring in the groove is radially inward of the reinforcing belts as required in claim 1 without the base of the

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circumferentially extending groove also being radially inward of the reinforcing belts, thus rendering claim 2 redundant.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 9. Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the state of the art exemplified by Boileau (3,830,273), Gerard et al. (5,421,390), Gerard et al. (5,645,658), Hammond et al. (5,685,927), and European Patent Application 0 465 786 A1, in view of Palmer (1,293,528), Murray (2,691,335), French Patent 607.026, and Japanese Patent Application 5-229303 A taken with Japanese Patent Application 5-229302 A.

The only difference between the prior art tire and the claimed tire is the positioning of the circumferentially extending ring in rather than under the circumferentially extending groove, as evidenced by Boileau (embodiment of the sole figure), Gerard et al. '390 (embodiment of Figure 1), Gerard et al. '658(embodiment of Figure 1), Hammond et al. (embodiment of Figure 2), and European Patent Application 0 465 786 A1 (embodiments of Figures 1-6) for example; however, both of these positions for such circumferentially extending rings are well known alternatives in the art, as evidenced by Palmer (embodiments of Figures 1 and 5), Murray (embodiments of Figures 1-7), French Patent 607.026 (embodiment of Figure 1, soft rubber D is optional, determined through oral translation), and Japanese Patent Application 5-229303 A (embodiment of Figure 2 with translation) taken with Japanese Patent Application 5-229302 A (embodiment of Figure 2 with

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abstract) for example. It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide such well known alternative positioning of the circumferentially extending ring in rather than under the circumferentially extending groove in the above prior art tire. As to claim 3, Gerard et al. '390 discloses an exemplary groove depth of 24 mm in a tire having a section height of 106 mm (23% of the tire section height). As to claims 6 and 7, the prior art tire may have a plurality of the circumferentially extending grooves having the circumferentially extending ring (Boileau col. 1 line 62 - col. 3 line 8; Gerard et al. '390 col. 1 line 33 - col. 3 line 11; Hammond et al. col. 2 line 41 - col. 3 line 40).

10. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the state of the art exemplified by Boileau (3,830,273), Gerard et al. (5,421,390), Gerard et al. (5,645,658), Hammond et al. (5,685,927), and European Patent Application 0 465 786 A1, in view of Palmer (1,293,528), Murray (2,691,335), French Patent 607.026, and Japanese Patent Application 5-229303 A taken with Japanese Patent Application 5-229302 A as applied to claims 1-9 above, and further in view of Japanese Patent Application 8-318715 A and German Utility Model DE 296 07 231 U1.

It is well known to provide reflective or fluorescent material in tread grooves in order to improve safety, as evidenced by Japanese Patent Application 8-318715 A (abstract, figures) and German Utility Model DE 296 07 231 U1 (abstract, figures) for example; it would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the circumferentially extending rings in the circumferentially extending grooves of the above tire with such well known reflective or fluorescent material in order to improve safety.

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Conclusion

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Adrienne C. Johnstone whose telephone number is (571) 272-1218. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 10:30AM-7:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Crispino can be reached on (571) 272-1226. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Adrienne C. Johnstone Primary Examiner

advance C. Stastone

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Adrienne Johnstone

March 22, 2006